# Omron Electronics A/S

Theilgaards Torv 3, 1. DK-4600 Køge

CVR no. 13 43 80 48

Annual report for the period 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19-09-23

18 September 2023

Louise Jessen

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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### Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive **Board**

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Omron Electronics A/S for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Køge, 18 September 2023 **Executive Board:** 

General Manager

Board of Directors: I approve this document

Preben Eggers Olsen

Chairman

Vincent Spencer King

Per Pilegaard
Per Pilegaard

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Omron Electronics A/S

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Omron Electronics A/S for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

### Independent auditor's report

#### We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
  are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the
  disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in
  a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 18 September 2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Flemming Larsen State Authorised Public Accountant

CVR no. 33 96 35 56

mne27790

### **Management's review**

### **Company details**

Omron Electronics A/S Theilgaards Torv 3, 1. DK-4600 Køge

CVR no.: Registered office: 13 43 80 48

Køge

Financial year:

1 April - 31 March

### **Board of Directors**

Preben Eggers Olsen, Chairman Vincent Spencer King Per Pilegaard

### **Executive Board**

Per Pilegaard, General Manager

### **Auditor**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 DK-2300 København s

### **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

### **Principal activities**

The Company's activities consist of sale, delivery and marketing of sensors, vision systems, control components together with PLC, software, networks and drives for automation.

### Development in activities and financial position

The financial year 2022/23 has been a challenging, but satisfactory year for Omron Electronics A/S.

The business exited the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the global supply chain crisis impacted the supply of products to our customers.

We began 2023/24 with a significant order backlog. However, this situation is expected to be cleared by Q2 FY23.

The financial year 2023/24 is still expected to be affected by global supply chain issues and inflationary pressures, and there are signs of general market slowdown throughout the year.

### Financial statements 1 April – 31 March 769019 Phoenic

### **Income statement**

DKK	Note	2022/23	2021/22
Gross profit		37,133,234	33,203,585
Staff costs	2	-28,427,881	-26,860,113
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-216,433	-79,598
Other operating costs		0	-19,508
Profit before financial income and expenses		8,488,920	6,244,366
Other financial expenses		-193,718	-164,452
Profit before tax		8,295,202	6,079,914
Tax on profit for the year		-1,968,508	-1,506,270
Profit for the year		6,326,694	4,573,644
Proposed profit appropriation		g sandle	1 230
Proposed dividends for the year		6,460,000	4,650,000
Retained earnings		-133,306	-76,356
		6,326,694	4,573,644

### Financial statements 1 April – 31 March

### **Balance sheet**

DKK	Note	31/3 2023	31/3 2022
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		817,031	402,266
Leasehold improvements		337,309	146,833
Property, plant and equipment under construction		0	194,514
		1,154,340	743,613
Investments			1172
Other receivables		535,719	523,142
Total fixed assets		1,690,059	1,266,755
Current assets			
Inventories			
Finished goods and goods for resale		636,448	478,581
Receivables			
Trade receivables		30,930,786	29,971,430
Receivables from group entities		412,567	11,070
Other receivables		655,770	454,649
		31,999,123	30,437,149
Cash at bank and in hand		13,174,998	10,541,843
Total current assets		45,810,569	41,457,573
TOTAL ASSETS		47,500,628	42,724,328

### Financial statements 1 April - 31 March

### **Balance sheet**

DKK	Note	31/3 2023	31/3 2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity		und Hall	
Contributed capital		10,000,000	10,000,000
Retained earnings		578,846	712,152
Proposed dividends for the financial year		6,460,000	4,650,000
Total equity		17,038,846	15,362,152
Provisions		E <sub>a</sub> :	and a work
Provisions for deferred tax		25,271	399
Total provisions		25,271	399
Liabilities other than provisions			
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Trade payables		62,000	175,071
Payables to group entities		22,456,839	20,217,949
Corporation tax		1,125,646	609,488
Other payables		6,792,026	6,359,269
		30,436,511	27,361,777
Total liabilities other than provisions		30,436,511	27,361,777
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		47,500,628	42,724,328

### Financial statements 1 April – 31 March

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends for the financial year	Total
Equity at 1 April 2022	10,000,000	712,152	4,650,000	15,362,152
Ordinary dividends paid	0	0	-4,650,000	-4,650,000
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	-133,306	6,460,000	6,326,694
Equity at 31 March 2023	10,000,000	578,846	6,460,000	17,038,846

### Financial statements 1 April – 31 March

#### Notes

### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Omron Electronics A/S for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### Income statement

#### **Gross profit**

Pursuant to Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, comprising the sale of goods for resale, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms ® 2020.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, etc.

### Financial statements 1 April - 31 March

#### **Notes**

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

### Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items secondary to the activities of the entity, including losses on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest and transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

### Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

### **Balance sheet**

#### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Cars, tools and equipment5 yearsFixtures and fittings3 yearsComputer equipment2 yearsLeasehold improvements8 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

### Financial statements 1 April – 31 March

### **Notes**

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

#### Leases

All leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are considered in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

#### Investments

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

### Financial statements 1 April - 31 March

### Notes

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

### Equity

#### **Dividends**

The expected dividends payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

### 2 Staff costs

DKK	2022/23	2021/22
Wages and salaries	26,252,560	24,829,269
Pensions	1,794,784	1,674,809
Other social security costs	380,537	356,035
	28,427,881	26,860,113
Average number of full-time employees	33	36

### Financial statements 1 April – 31 March

### Notes

### 3 Property, plant and equipment

ркк	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 April 2022	2,699,505	1,213,565	194,514	4,107,584
Additions for the year	372,142	255,018	0	627,160
Transfers for the year	194,514	a very Family 0	-194,514	0
Cost at 31 March 2023	3,266,161	1,468,583	0	4,734,744
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 April 2022	-2,297,239	-1,066,732	0	-3,363,971
Depreciation for the year	-151,891	-64,542	0	-216,433
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 March 2023	-2,449,130	-1,131,274	0	-3,580,404
Carrying amount at 31 March 2023	817,031	337,309	0	1,154,340

### 4 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

### Lease obligations

The Company has entered into operating leases at the following amounts:

The remaining term of the leases is maximum 93 months with a total lease obligation of DKK 2,358,451 (2021/22: DKK 2,177,665).

### 5 Related party disclosures

Omron Electronics A/S' related parties comprise the following:

### Control

Omron Europe B.V., Wegalaan 67-69, 2132 JD, Hoofddorp, Holland, holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Omron Electronics A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Omron Europe B.V., Wegalaan 67-69, 2132 JD, Hoofddorp, Holland, registered office, which is the smallest and largest group, respectively, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Omron Europe B.V. can be obtained by contacting this https://www.omron.com/global/en/integrated\_report/